Vote, vote, vote!" came from many quarters and the speaker beat a lively tattoo to secure order while the vote was being taken.

was being taken.
The viva voer vote was indecisive, and to save time aye and nay vote was taken on the Joption of the rule. The voting was followed with intense interest. Long and Inderwood hove ad about the desk, seeing that every possible very recorded. ible vote was recorded.

The announcement of the adoption of

the rule, "ayes 153, noes 142, present and not voting 11," was greeted with salvos of applause on the Republican side. The large majority was a gen-eral surprise. It was regarded as a The Republicans who voted against

the rule were: Crumpacker of Indiana. Heatwole of Minnesota, Lane of Iowa. Littlefield of Malne, Lorimer of Illinois, McCall of Massachusetts, H. C. Smith of Michigan and Warner of Illinois. The only Democrat voting for the rule was Sibley of Pennsylvania. It was decided that the time remaining—three and a half hours—should be equally divided between the two sides, Payne and Mr. Richardson to conthe time on their respective Mr. Payne yielded to Mr. Watson (Ind.),

Mr. Jones (Va.) followed on the Democratic side. He devoted himself principally to the civil government features of the bill.

World Ruled From Above.

Mr. Richardson then yielded thirty minutes to Mr. McCall (Mass.), who divided his time among the Republican opponents of the bill. First, Mr. H. C Smith (Mich.) stated the grounds of his opposition. He believed with Bismarck that the world was ruled from above, not below, and that the god of nations and of battles points the victory to the right. Now was the exalted opportunity of this country, he said, and it should be the Republican party which should lead it. But as a believer in the survival of the good and the true, he said he could not bring his conscience to support the bill. It was a piece of bad faith against the people of Porto Rico, who had fallen upon their knees to the stars and stripes. General Miles' promise then made should, he said be redeemed. He demanded it. Mr. Warner (Ills.) urged the same ground of objection. The bill was, he said, a breach of trust.

to which he belonged. Mr. O'Grady (N. Y.) and Mr. Ham-flton (Mich.) each spoke fifteen minutes

in support of the bill.

Mr. Lorimer (Ills.) delivered a ten minute speech in opposition to the bill. which elicited frequent applause from

the opposition. Favored Civil Government.

'I have always favored civil government for Porto Rico." said he, "but I have only thought of giving the people of that island such government as free men should give to those who come under their control by conquest or otherwise. I will only vote for a civil government bill when it will give them such government as we would accept for ourselves. I am sure this neasure would not be accepted by any man fav-oring it on the floor of this house if the conditions were reversed and were it in his power to resist it.
"Mr. Speaker," said he, in conclusion

"I think we have reached the crisis in our history: I think we need a liberty revival: if we are true to ourselves we must have it. If we are to be true, then the ultimate penalty will be dis-solution of our republican institutions, A nation which surrenders its basic principle cannot survive. I am not an alarmist, I do not think the dissolution will come in our days or generation; such changes work slowly, but they are none the less inevitable. I doubt not that as imperialists we will have our day of grandeur and perhaps our imperial splendor will eclipse that of an-

Light of Liberty Fades.

"Columbia, if shamefully bedecked with the precious pearl of the Antilles and the gems of the Pacific and the Orient, may excite for a time such admiration as is won by riches voluptousness. But, sir, the light to woman, will have faded from her eye. And all the riches of the world cannot make up for that loss, to those who really love her, to those who look upon her starry emblem as the symbol of God-given rights, and not as a com-Mr. McCall (Mass.) was the last Re-

publican who antagonized the bill.
"Mr. Speaker," said he, "it may be well to consider for a moment the course of events since this bill first came into the house. The committee on ways and means, of which I have the honor to be a member, apparently misconstruing the message of the presdent, voted to im/pse a 'plain duty' of

situation has materially changed since that time. The duty has decreased to 15 per cent. of being permanent in form, it is selfrepealing inside of two years, and may be repealed by the territorial legislature in two months.

Question of the Tariff.

"So much, Mr. Speaker, for what has been conceded upon the question of the tariff. When we consider the arguments that were advanced in sup-port of the measure, and it was first presented here, and compare it with the constitutional situation today, we find an equally great change. The bill was predicated upon the proposition that congress was acting under general powers of sovereignty outside of the institution, and was subject to no limitations whatever? It may have occurred to you who have been reading speeches recently delivered that it is now sought to bring this duty strictly under the terms of the constitution, and it is now maintained that it is consitutional.

It is the doctrine of the Republican

platforms, and I assert it here in the presence of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who today made a contrary assertion-it is the doctrine of the Republican platforms of 1896 and 1860, and it is the doctrine of Azraham Lincoln.'

Indignation Aroused.

In conclusion he said the proposal to tax the products of Porto Rico had aroused indignation everywhere. It had transformed the whole country in-

to a Boston tea party (Democratic ap-Messrs. Maddox, Georgia; Williams, Illinois; Swanson, Virginia, and New-lands, Nevada, opposed the bill in

very brief but vigorous speeches.

The last named criticised the civil government feature of the measure.

He declared that if the house were untrammeled it would vote overwhelm ingly to permit a delegate from Porto tico to sit on the floor of the house. Mr. Dalzell arose at this point

Mr. Dalzell arose at this point to correct an inadvertent remark he had made earlier in the day about a "subsidized Republican press.' He had not intended to use such a remark, and he desired to correct it publicly.

Mr. Rhea (Ky.) said the civil government feature of the bill presented some novel propositions. It proposed to govern a people not citizens of the

to govern a people not citizens of the United States, in territory not a part of the United States, yet every official

was to take an oath to support and de-fend the United States.

Mr. Hay (Va.) also criticised the civil government scheme proposed in the

Mr. Hopkins (Ills.) asserted that the bill, when enacted into law, would be far more advantageous to the people of Porto Rico than the United States of Porto Rico than the United States laws in force in New Mexico, Arizona or any territory of the United States. No money was taken from the treasury of the United States for building school houses and roads in any of the territories. The internal revenue laws of the United States were in full force in the territories. He claimed that the

vious question had been ordered on the bill was in strict accord with the humane promises made by General Miles.

Mr. Richards (Tenn.), the minority leader, concluded the dekate on his side. He groused great enthusiasm among the Democrats by reading extracts from the original opinion of Charles E. Magoor, the legal advisor of the insular bareau of the art department in which he accord that the of the insular bareau of the art department, in which he argued that the constitution was extended ex proprio vigore to Porto Rico. The opinion had been sent to the house in answer to the house resolution adopted on Saturday last, and arrived after Mr.

the house resolution adopted on Saturday last, and arrived after Mr. Richardson spoke earlier in the day.

The opinion was dated February 22.

He had no words of criticism, he said,
for Mr. Magoon for changing his mind.
He was but a subordinate officer, but
what would the country think he asked
of the secretary of war, who had demanded that he reverse his opinion?
(prolonged Democratic applause).

Mr. Delliwar Francisc.

Mr. Dolliver Explains.

Mr. Dolliver (Ia) Wollowed. In all charity and generosity he said he conceded the right of every man to hold his own opinion. Much had been made of the fact that changes had been made in the opinions of men on the floor and in the executive branches of journe journe. the government and the final act of eloquence on the other side, he said, had been the reading of the opinion of "a law clerk who thought he could overrule the great lawyer who presides over the way dependent."

over the war department."

Mr. Dolliver said he would prefer the phinion of lawyers like Mr. McCall or Mr. Littlefield to the opinion of a law clerk. Proceeding, he asked Mr. Rich-ardson pointedly, whether he would accept the opinion of General Davis.
"Which opinion," asked Mr. Richardson. "Give us both opinions and I will take my choice." (Laughter.) "This is his official report," said Mr. Dolliver.

"Did he not in his sworn testimony before the insular commission recom-mend tree trade?" asked Mr. Richard-

Mr. Dolliver read General Davis' opinion and also the opinion of Dr. Carroll the president's confidential agent

"Did not Dr. Carroll recommend free trade?" asked Mr. Richardson. Ultimate Free Trade.

"Ultimate free trade," responded Mr. Dolliver, 'just as this bill does."
In conclusion he dismissed as beneath contempt the charge of bribery said, a breach of trust.

Mr. Crumpacker (Ind.), in the minute allowed him, argued that the bill was fundamentally wrong, contrary to the history and traditions of the party dorsed by the Republican president and

the Republican leaders.

Mr. Payne (N. Y.) the floor leader of the majority, closed the debate with a vigorous speech in which he said he was ready to submit the issue involved to the pending bills to the com-mon people of the country. "The proud-est act of my life" said he, "Is my con-

nection with this bill from start to finish." (Republican applause.) At 5 o'clock the house under the terms of the special order proceeded to vote. The roll call was followed with intense interest. The only demonst tions occurred when Mr. Henry Smith of Michigan noted "No," when the speaker directed the clerk to call his name and answered "aye." When the speaker announced the pas-sage of the bill, ages 161, nays 153, pres-

Yeas.

ent and not voting eleven, the Repub-

licans cheered for several minutes. The roll call was as follows: Kahn. Ketcham, Knox. Acheson, Acheson,
Adams,
Aldrich,
Alexander,
Allen (Maine),
Babcock,
Bailey (Kan.),
Baker,
Barham,
Bartholdt,
Bingham,
Bishop,
Boreing, Lacey. Landis, Lawrence, Littauer, Long, Loud, Loudenslager, Lovering, McCleary, McPherson, owersock. Brick, Marsh, Mercer, Bromwell, Brown. Brownlow, Burke (S. D.), Moody (Mass.), Moody (Ore.), Morris. Mudd. Needham, O'Grady, Olmstead, Butler, Calderhead, Overstreet, Cooper (Wis.), Corliss. Parker, Pearce (Mo.), Cousins, Pearre, Philips, owers. Cushman, Pugh. Ray (N. Y.), Dahle. Dalzell. Davenport (Samuel), Reeve Davidson, Rober ayton, Shattuc,

Haugen, Hedge,

Hepburn.

Jones (Wash.).

Adamson, Allen (Ky.), Atwater,

Barber, Bartlett,

Berry, Bradley

Breazeale,

Chanler, Clark (Mo.)

Cowherd,

rawford.

Clayton (Ala.), Clayton (N. Y.),

Cusack,
Daly,
Daly,
Davenport (Stanley)
Davis,
Dearmond,
DeGraffenreid,
DeVlies,
Denny,
Dinsmore,
Dougherty,
Driggs,

Vadsworth,

Young, Speaker Henderson. -161

Lewis, Little, Littlefield, Livingston, Lloyd, Lorimer, McAleer, McCall. McClellan, McCulloch,

May, Meekison, Miers (Ind.),

aphen, eville, ewlands,

Quarles, Ransdell

Rucker,

Norton (O.), Norton (S. C.), Pierce (Tenn.),

Robinson (Ind)., Robinson (Neb.),

Ruppert, Ryan (N. Y.),

Ryan (Pa.), Scudder, Shackleford, Shafroth,

eppard, Slayden. Smith (Ky.), Smith (Henry),

nodgrass, parkman, pight,

Spignt, Stark, Stephens (Tex.), Stokes, Sulzer. Sutherland,

Tate, Taylor (Ala.), mas (N. C.),

Nays.

Walker.—R. P. Baeye, Omaha; F. A. Cameron and wife, Wadsworth, Nev.; E. J. Pitchy and wife, Bingham; Paul Vellard and wife, Gold Mountain; A. Morse, Sandy; Bob Inman, Denver; C. A. Gibbans, Hankville; Conrad Frank, Park City Park City.

White House.—J. A. Brown, T. Fowler, Provo; F. M. Davis, M. D., Tooele; C. T. Newcomb and wife, Middle Grove, Ills.; W. T. Gentle and wife, Fairview, Ills.; W. T. Gentle and wife, Fairview, Ills.; H. Lewis, Chicago; L. Johnson, Vernal; A. H. Peterson, Park City; J. Atkins, Nevada; A. Rapp and wife, Richfield; J. M. Davis, Denver; Neil Bonner, Silver City; J. Deehan, Butte; J. W. Worth, Park City; C. S. Schley, Portland; Miss C. Anderson, Miss A. M. Anderson, Grantsville; W. Bithell, E. Peterson, Ophir; J. Dayton, Mercur; E. A. Shall, S. P. Fletcher, Grouse Creek, Utah; Mrs. H. J. Robinson, W. H. Caldwell, Tooele; E. Morgan; Stockton; R. S. Collett, Vernal; William Kelly, Ophir; Anne Johnson, Grantsville; H. C. Ledgerwood, Silver City; J. J. Mercer, American Fork; William Morrow, Murray; William Crawford, Manti; Charles Bluke, Riverton; S. Biatts, Grantsville; Mr. Kelly and wife, Montpelier, Ida; Mrs. C. B. Allman, Miss Grace Allman, Massillon, O.; Mrs. M. M. Griffith, Weshington, D. C.; Mrs. F. T. Putnam, Beach City, O. Sibley,
Smith (III.),
Smith (S. W.),
Smith (W. A.),
Southard,
Spalding,
Sperry,
Sprague, Tawney, Tayler (C.), Thomas (Ia.), Thropp, Tompkins, Congue, Van Voorhis,

same as in an ordina angelus does the rest.

Putnam, Beach City, O.

The Kenvon.—Theodore Werner, New York; H. R. Perigo, Chicago; Miss Burr, San Francisco; Miss Eugene M. Week, Miss Eugene B. Week, Cincinnati, O.; Miss Adile E. Jones, Kansas City; Louis Week, Cincinnati, O.; Tom Canna and wife, Hamilton, O.; J. R. Edgill, Nephi, J. W. Dierist, Myron L. Coad, Chillicothe, Mo.; C. N. Weils, J. M. Brown, W. A. Woodworth, H. H. Sheppard, Denver; C. H. Jackson, San Francisco; J. A. Grant, Denver; W. P. Powers and wife D. J. Powers, Chicago; J. A. Harries and wife, Cascade, Mont.; A. L. McMillen and wife, Cascade, Mont.; A. L. McMillen and wife, Boston; C. Schley, Portland, Ore; H. Mish, San Francisco; L. O. Leonard, Missouri; K. Bassett, Chirtchulch, New Zealand; J. E. Bowen, Ogden; W. S. Hall, Mercur; E. Mosly, Kansas City; D. Doronie, Welton, India; H. J. Roberts, Madison, Wis.; J. A. Pettugilt and wife, Wisconsin; Mrs. D. L. Close, Baltimore; Mis Hope Bunis, Baltimore; William McMullen, D. M. McIntyre, Maber, Colo.; A. J. Hohnquest, Helper, Utah.

A. J. Hohnquest, Helper, Utah.

The Knutsford.—A. O. Connell, New York: J. H. Gegory and wife, Rochester, N. Y.: George O. Risdon, Lincoln: F. D. Stephenson, Cincinnati; Robert B. Denton, R. J. Cunningham, Saurckley, Pa.; H. E. Harris, Ourusbury, Ky.; John W. Brock, Jr., Sidney Brock, R. W. Darrach, Philadelphia: J. A. Pilkin, Kalamazoo; Mary L. Bowers, Belloros Falls, Va.; H. A. Morgan, N. Barker, Manchester; H. C. Bradford, Boston; Mrs. G. Whitbeck, Chicago; G. G. Russell and wife, Halper; Mrs. Story, California; Mr. and Mrs. Beardsley, Indiana; C. M. Neel, Chicago; Mrs. E. H. Thielens, Chicago; James S. Forrest, New York; A. D. Piver, H. P. Spencer, Denver; W. M. Spever, San Francisco; D. L. Morris, ir., Kansas City; Minnie Messenger, Grand Rapids; J. Leuthold and wife, Casson, Minn.; Mrs. Taylor, Mammoth, Ill.; L. D. Miller and wife, Cheney, Minn.; W. H. Clark, Omaha.

To Cure a Cold In One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

STRIKE AT GERMANIA.

(Continued from page 1.) raising his voice above the din, "whatever you do, men, act like gentlemen. Don't destroy the company's property.

Turner, Underhill, Underwood, Vandiver, Varner, Wheeler, Williams (J. R.), Williams (Miss.), Williams (Miss.),

Wilson (Ida.); Wilson (N. Y.), Wilson (S. E.), Zenor Zeigler-153.

Members Who Were Paired.

FOR PACIFIC CABLE.

Senate Passes Bill Appropriating the

passed the Pacific cable bill, a measure

garded as a compliment to the com-

himself to it. Mr. Allison (Conn.) requested Mr

Burrows to yield to him that he might have the senate take up the District of Columbia appropriation bill. This request was agreed to, it being under-

stood that Mr. Burrows should proceed tomorrow with his speech.

After Mr. Penrose (Pa.) had protested that appropriation bills should not interfere with consideration of the Quay

case, the District of Columbia appro-priation bill was formally taken up.

NEW MUSIC PRODUCER.

Piano That Imitates Fourteen Differ-

ent Instruments.

Victor Carl Bauer has a wonder in the

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

o work the pedals, the inary organ, and the

Unpaired-Stallings.

journed.

mittee.

Give them a chance."
"I suggest that we have a committee," said George Shannigan, "to The pairs wer ase follows, the first amed being in favor of the bili: Hull with Hay. Packer with folk, Barney with Allen (Miss.), Weyrouth with Broussard, Gillett (Miss.) with Thayer,

Hawley with Cooper (Tex.), Burkett with Burke (Tex.), Mahon with Otey, Minor (Wis.) with Rixey, Lybrand with

Gaston, Kerr with Carmack, Davey (Dem.) with Crowley, Meyer (Dem.) with Robinson (La.), Otjen with Bren-ner, Wachter with Small, Stewart (N. J.) with Salmon, Esch with Bailey clung to his proposal.

"We do not want these deputy sheriffs here." he went on. "They are unnecessary. There have been cases
where deputy sheriffs have blown up
property and biamed it on the strikers, and you all know it."

This router was not considered (Tex.), Boutelle (Me.) with Cochran The Hawaiian bill was sent to con-ference and at 5:35 p. m. the house ad-This matter was not considered up.

FOR PACIFIC CABLE.

Senate Passes Bill Appropriating the Sum of \$3,000,000.

Washington, April 11.—With little devate of importance, the senate today cassed the Pacific cable bill, a measure appropriating \$5,000,000 for the construction of a cable between San France truction of the content of the cable of the strikers and the pipes had been disconnected, the management having become convinced that the pipes had been disconnected, the management having become convinced that no men would go to work that afternoon, at least, besides those whom the strikers had taken from their ranks to "cool down" the furnaces. This one converses on of allowing these men to go to work that afternoon, at least, besides those whom the concession of allowing these men to go to work that afternoon, at least, besides those whom the concession of allowing these men to go to work that afternoon, at least, besides those whom the concession of allowing these men to go to work that afternoon, at least, besides those whom the concession of allowing these men to go to work that afternoon, at least, besides those whom the concession of allowing these men to go to work that afternoon, at least, besides those whom the concession of allowing these men to go to work that afternoon, at least, besides those whom the concession of allowing these men to go to work that afternoon, at least, besides those whom the concession of allowing these men to go to work that afternoon, at least, besides those whom the concession of allowing these men to go to work that afternoon, at least, besides those whom the concession of allowing the service whom the concession struction of a cable between San Fran-cisco and Honolulu. The bill was unanimously reported by the commit-that would have amounted to hundreds cisco and Honolulu. The bill was unanimously reported by the committee on naval affairs, and that it was passed without serious objection is re-

of dollars. Four o'clock was approaching when Charles Olsen, who has been a recog-nized leader from the beginning, called the men over on the dump to have them

During the greater part of the session the District of Columbia appropriation bill was under consideration. As passed it carries nearly \$8,000,000. decide upon further plans.
"What is your pleasure?" he asked. "We have got to organize. We cannot A resolution was adopted calling upon the president, if not incompati-ble with public interest, to inform the go at this matter blindly any longer. We want a committee to whom we can refer, instead of going around like a flock of sheep without a leader.
"The great trouble is that we have

ble with public interest, to inform the senate whether any persons have been executed by garrote in Porto Rico since the United States authorities have been in control of the island, and if so, why the system of execution was employed.

The resolution relating to the Quay case was laid before the senate and Mr. Burrows (Mich.) rose to address himself to it.

to us with their proposition." ent wage se Cries of "Hear, hear!" greeted Olsen's shut down. eech, and a suggestion that a com mittee of five be appointed carried with favor. The following were named: Charles Olsen, Andrew Lindell, William Wright, William Lindlay and Thomas Hofflin. This committee conferred for a few moments and called a meeting of the strikers for 10:30 in the evening on dump, chiefly for the purpose of meeting with the men of the 11 o'clock shift, most of whom were in bed while all these proceedings were being en-

Crowd Dwindles Down.

At 4 o'clock the crowd about the mildings had dwindled down to thirty or forty, who sat out on the dump and talked things over among themselves, while the committee was on its way to Sandy to report to the employees the Pennsylvania smelter what had been done.

line of music producers in his room at the Cullen. It is a piano, to all appearance the same as any other upright biano, but by a change in the pedals he can make it imitate, and imitate with the utmost accuracy fourteen other different instruments. These are the harp, zither, mandolin, guitar, banjo, fife and drum corps, autoharp, bagpipes, bugle, music box, chime of bells, dulcimer and Mozart's spinet. All these effects can be produced by one who can play on an ordinary piano, but Mr. Bauer has another card up his sleeve by which the same effects can be produced by the attachment of an instrument called the Angelus, and any tyro can run this part of it. In fact it is almost automatic. All you have to do is to work the pedals, the same as in an ordinary organ, and the appells whose the rest. The last of the strikers, twenty-five yardmen, filed out of the grounds at serious results.
4. Their regular hour for quitting, leaving the old Germania practically detake the product serted, with deputy sheriffs in charge.

A pathetic feature was the letting mothers to support. They are scarcely at an age to take active interest in the strike, but as their work depends on the labor performed by their elders, they must necessarily quit, having nothing

The two furnaces that were "frozen" early in the strike have been "barred out." or cleaned, during the past seven days, and with the two that were run-

Cullen.—L. E. Moses, Pueblo, Colo.; R. L. Enter, De Lamar, Nev.; William Glasmann, Ogden; George Barr, Mammoth; E. J. Yard and family, Springville; C. C. Perrin, Denver; Ruth E. Briggs, Clunda, Ia.; J. O. Garkill, Argentina, Kan.; George Tiller, James Godbe, Wellington, New Zealand; Mrs. William Chambers and sister, Bradford, Pa.; D. J. Thurman, ir., and wife, Lehi; William Roach, Park City; J. William Knight and wife, Provo; William Mack, Denver; F. W. Broch, Milford, M. L. Howe, N. Y.; Dr. Franklin, San Francisco; D. Burnes, Green River, Utah; Swon O. Nielson, G. W. Johnson, Fairview; C. Evans, Denver. pects that this morning the other furnace will be lighted and that the strike will be practically over.

The men did not go to work, however. without some protest from the strikers. and the biggest demonstration of the strike accompanied their return to work. There was no violence, but there were fierce, angry words from the men gathered about the dump, and threats were made to the effect that the future will be mighty uncomfortable for those who went back.

When the 11 o'clock whistle blew and the decisive movement came for the men who were standing in little groups awaiting developments, Superintendent Tucker stepped forward in front of the blast furnaces and called for the atten-

tion of the crowd.
"We would like," said be, "to run
these furnaces tonight, and want
enough men to start them. All of those who are willing to work, step forward and we will put them to work."

There were suppressed mutterings from the crowd, but no one at first made a move to go back to work. For a few moments it looked as though no one was going to accede to the super-intendent's request, and again he asked those who wanted to go back to work to step forward.

Asked to Step Forward.

"Don't hold back for the others," he urged, "but if you need the work come forward." An old colored man was the first to step forward, and as soon as he had gone up by the furnaces others followed him until there were enough to start one furnace.

this point the strikers began to wake up, and one of their number called out in a loud voice: "All of the strikers step over here on the dump."
"Everybody over this way except scabs." yelled another of the crowd, and then the men joined in the cries. A few of the most decided of them but urging all who were solve to held out to get all who were going to hold out to ge

When they had assembled out on the dump, the men who were working at the furnaces were jeered at and called about all of the hard names in a smel-

but the general feeling seemed to be up they anticipate a demoralized maragainst any attempt at mob rule.

SANDY IS QUIET.

Strike at Pennsylvania Is Now Statement Showing Earnings of Ger-Imminent.

Word from Sandy last night was to sylvania, which is operated by the the trust acceded to the demands made same company that controls the Ger- by the strikers it would mean an adguard the entrance to the plant and mania, is imminent. The men are ditional monthly outlay in wages of see that no damage is done. If anything happens, it will be blamed on us.

How many the strikers it would mean an additional monthly outlay in wages of watching happens, it will be lamed on us.

Affair, and their going out seems to would wipe out practically all the prothing happens, it will be blamed on us. How many of you will volunteer to serve?"

That is unrecessary," answered a voice in the crowd. "The plant will not be harmed."

Expressed Crowd's Sentiment.

The last speaker seemed to express the crowd's sentiment, but Shannigan clung to his proposal.

"We do not want these deputy sier-iffs here." he went on. "They are un-iffs here." he went on unit he success of the men at the sister plant. Chairman Olsen of the success of the men at the sister plant. Chairman Olsen of the new committee drove to Sandy im-mediately after the walk out, and notifies the reference to the Germania, will be interesting.

Taking as a basis the theory that previous to its absorption by the trust the Germania only paid expenses. This is outside the real mark, for it is a fact well known to mining men that the Germania was making money when it was absorbed. Since the combine was affair, and their going out seems to would wipe out practically all the pro-

the Case.

Superintendent Tucker, when proached for a statement at 3 o'clock yesterday, said he didn't want to talk to The Herald. He thought the trust and himself had been abused by The Herald

However, the superintendent reconsidered afterward. "Yes," said he, to The Herald, by proxy "the men have been given an opport nity to go to work at the same wages as heretofore. The offer holds good until 7 o'clock in the morning, and if they still hold out, it means a shutdown for an indefinite period of

"The management was compelled to refuse an increase in wages. Our pay roll monthly amounts to \$24,000, and it would mean an increase of \$6,000 to chased after the management too long.
We have not been determined enough, and now I propose that we let them chase after us. They have refused to meet our requests, now let them come after us with the company to us was scheduled the management too long.

That would mean running the complete without profit, if not at a loss. We cannot afford to grant the demand of the comployees. unless the men go to work on the present wage schedule, it means a complete

EFFECT OF THE STRIKE.

May Cause Shut Down of Utah Mines.

The strike at the smelters was the were various opinions expressed as to the effect the trouble would have upon the producing mines throughout the state. Some viewed the situation with dismay and pictured how far reaching the strike might be, predicting a general shutting down of all the mines which depended upon the trust smelters for the treatment of their ores. Others looked at conditions more philosophically and did not anticipate any

The smelter combine is compelled to take the product of some of the larger mines whether the strike lasts or not. A pathetic feature was the letting out of ten boys, whose ages range from 14 to 17. They have been drawing 80 cents a day, and some of them have Grand Central, it was said yesterday, mothers to support. They are scarcely have a similar contract, also the Mamara and an are to take active the scarce of the scar moth, so it matters not whether the strike goes on or not. Manager Jones will keep right on taking ores and payis for them. One closely identified ith the Daly-West management, gave as his opinion that Mr. Jones would find a place for all the ore the Utah mines could produce if the producers want to keep their mines in operation.

Just now there is a letting up in the production of Colorado mines. The mine owners there have gone to war with the smelter trust on account of the in-creased treatment charges and they are determined to withhold their promore satisfactory than at present, the mine owners join together in the erection of independent plants. With this state of affairs it is throught by the more conservative ones that the product of the Utah mines may be dis-tributed among the trust smelters in Colorado, Montana and at Omaha,

While the larger producers may not be hurt particularly by the strike just now, there is no denying the fact that there are a great many miners in the state who will be shut out entirely the furnaces are hung up long at the local plants. There are a great many small mines in the different camps which only send in a car of ore now and then, so it is not likely if the pres-ent trouble continues, that combine will take any particular pains to look after them.

They will just be compelled to wait,

and that is where the greatest injury is likely to come in. In a nut shell, the big producers will be cared for if possible, no matter what happens.

The Centennial-Eureka is sending in

100 tons of ore per day; it is under-stood in this case there is a strike clause in the contract between the mine and smelter management, which states that neither party is bound to its conditions while a strike is on either at the mine or smelter. General Super-intendent Allen was in Tintic and could not be reached last evening, so no expression could be gotten from him as to what might happen in event the strike

Manager Jones of the smelter com bine was seen, and when asked if he had requested the producers to curtail their shipments yet, he replied that he had not, that he would not do so today,

but after that he could not say what Everything would depend on circum-

Speaking of the strike further, Mr. Jones said he believed the smelter hands had made a mistake. He says they should have come to him before they struck and presented their grievances and told him of their intentions; then he could have treated with them himself. But when they struck first, the matter was beyond his control, and there was nothing for him to do, according to the rules that govern the company, but to pass the matter on up to the operating committee at Denver

Asked what he thought the result would be, Mr. Jones said he did not know, but he supposed if the men quit work the smelter would have to be hung up. Further than that he could

FINANCES OF TRUST.

mania Smelter.

Superintendent Tucker of the Gerthe effect that a strike at the Penn- mania smelter said yesterday that if

medically and regularly, according to General Agent H. F. Poland.

A notice was posted yesterday on the door of the Germania mercantile store, saying that hereafter no credit would be given until all accounts were paid up.

MR. TUCKER TALKS.

well known to mining men that the Germania was making money when it was absorbed. Since the combine was formed, the price of treating ores has been advanced at least \$2 per ton in all cases and in many instances considerably more than this amount.

If the plant was paying expenses before, certainly all of this increase goes on the credit side of the ledger. The Germania has a capacity of \$00 tons

Superintendent States Trust Side of ore per day and it has been running at its full limit. This would mean a profit of \$1,600 per day or in round numbers, \$50,000 per month. This is figuring everything at its lowest possible basis. At that rate, if the wage in-crease were granted, there would still be a balance of \$44,000 per month to place in the dividend column. The American Smeiting Refining com-

pany was formed a little over one year ago with a capitalization of \$65,000,000, half of which amount was converte into preferred stock, the remaining half into common, all of the par value of \$100 a share. Of this amount of stock, \$27,000,000 each of the common and pre-ferred stock was set aside to provide for the purchase of the numerous plants which were absorbed by the trust—plants which it was estimated, could be duplicated for \$15,000,000 in

The preferred stock of the corporation is now drawing 7 per cent d dends, while only about half of amount, at a very high estimate, is really invested, the other half being "water," while a big surplus is being acquired with which to pay dividends on the common stock.

ne are probably worth not to exceed \$750,000, and were secured for about \$2,500,000 in trust stock. There is no denying the fact that

previous to the acquirement of the Utah The strike at the smelters was the chief topic of conversation among minimalest of the trust they were all making money. The Hanauer plant, the smallest of the three active smelters, etcleared \$47,000 during the year previous to the acquirement of the Utan Smelters by the trust they were all making money. The Hanauer plant, the smallest of the trust they were all making money. The Hanauer plant, the smallest of the trust they were all making money. The Hanauer plant, the smallest of the trust they were all making money. The Hanauer plant, the smallest of the trust they were all making money. The Hanauer plant, the smallest of the trust they were all making money. The Hanauer plant, the smallest of the trust they were all making money. The Hanauer plant, the smallest of the trust they were all making money. The Hanauer plant, the smallest of the trust they were all making money. The Hanauer plant, the smallest of the trust they were all making money. The Hanauer plant, the smallest of the trust they were all making money. The Hanauer plant, the smallest of the trust they were all making money. The Hanauer plant, the smallest of the trust they were all making money. The Hanauer plant, the smallest of the trust they were all making money. The Hanauer plant, the smallest of the trust they were all making money. The Hanauer plant, the smallest of the trust they were all making money. The Hanauer plant, the smallest of the trust they were all making money. The Hanauer plant, the smallest of the trust they were all making money. The Hanauer plant, the smallest of the trust they were all making money. The Hanauer plant, the smallest of the trust they were all making money. The Hanauer plant they were all the smallest of the trust they were all making money. The Hanauer plant they were all making money. The Hanauer plant they were all they were they wer the smelting charges were from \$2 to \$8 per ton less than they are today. According to Malvern W. Hes, the expert smelter man and metallurgist, the cost of treating silver-lead ores has been gradually decreasing from year to year, in 1898 he placed the average cost at \$2.26 per ton. Ore producers who, a year ago, were

Ore producers who, a year ago, were paying, say. \$6 a ton to have their ores smelted, are now being taxed from \$8.50 ory, but that they wrote it down and to \$11.50 for precisely the same class of ore, and numerous small and intermittent shippers shippers who are producing enough to secure yearly contracts, are being held up for even greater advances. Ores that were formerly treated at from \$4 to \$5 per ton are now being taxed at the rate of from

A WORKMAN'S APPEAL.

Conditions of Smelter Men Set Forth By One of Them. Murray, Utah, April 11.

To the Editor of The Herald:

I have noted in The Herald the fair and impartial statements of the causes which led to the unorganized strike of employees of the Germania smelter. I bott will not talk about. They seem appeal to the Germania smeiter. I bott will not talk about they seem appeal to the readers of The Herald, fearful that the case will be injured and to all honest men, who are not if much is said about it in the newsprejudiced or corrupted by this trust, which is eating the very vitals of our state, to come down and examine our condition for themselves. I know many the beautiful that the case will be injured in the newspread to the case will be injured in the newspread to the case will be injured in the newspread to the case will be injured in the newspread to the case will be injured in the case will be injured many who have never felt the pinch of poverty and sickness, whose compas-sion is not open to the sufferings of their fellow men; who have a stipulated income; whose homes are comfortable; who have all the necessaries fortable; who have all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life, cannot appreciate our condition. We are told there is prosperity in Utah. Where is it? Republican orators told us a few weeks ago that the whole nation "I cannot tell you at this time," said that he was now satisfied that the prisoner would be convicted. Mrs Sandall becoming much interested asked anxiously what he had learned. "I cannot tell you at this time," said that he was now satisfied that the prisoner would be convicted. Mrs Sandall becoming much interested asked anxiously what he had learned. "I cannot tell you at this time," said that he was now satisfied that he prisoner would be convicted. Mrs Sandall becoming much interested asked anxiously when the prisoner would be convicted. Mrs Sandall becoming much interested asked anxiously when the prisoner would be convicted. Mrs Sandall becoming much interested asked anxiously when the prisoner would be convicted. Mrs Sandall becoming much interested asked anxiously when the prisoner would be convicted. Mrs Sandall becoming much interested asked anxiously when the prisoner would be convicted. Mrs Sandall becoming much interested asked anxiously when the had learned. "I cannot tell you at this time," said that he was now satisfied that the prisoner would be convicted. Mrs Sandall becoming much interested asked anxiously when the had become the prisoner would be convicted. Mrs Sandall become the prisoner would be convicted. Mrs Sandall become the prisoner would be convicted that the was now satisfied that the was now satisfied that the was now satisfied that the prisoner would be convicted. Mrs Sandall becoming the prisoner would be convicted to the prisoner would be convicted. The prisoner would be convicted to the prisoner would be convicted to the prisoner would be convicted. Mrs Sandall become the prisoner would be convicted to the prisoner would was prosperous, and, wrapping the flag of our country around them, uttered a lot of stale platitudes containing would say nothing at all about it.

not one scintilla of truth.

Mr. Editor, there may be prosperity with the trusts. Mr. Jones may be prosperous, and those who, like him, compel the mine owners to sell to them their cres for less than ever, and compel their employees to work for wages that will, if continued, make anarchists of every man in their employ.

These men who compel us to work

These men who compel us to work or the wages we now do, scoff at our misfortunes. Mr. Tucker treats us as though we were menials, serfs, and he the despot, not like a citizen of this

once free republic. once free republic.

These men, who are piling up millions, made by the dripping sweat of their employees, laugh and mock at our poverty and tell us that we "are

earning too much money now.

One dollar and forty cents per day for a man, wife and often six or seven children; \$42 per month for good, hard-working, honest, upright Christians in this land of liberty! Think of it, sir! Forty-two dollars per month thrown at you as a bone is thrown at a dog; then
the compelled to cash it at the store
owned by these same men; who compel
you to purchase their goods at an exorbitant rate! Think of this, sir!

Can any man with a family live on this pittance and rear honest, virtuous children? My neighbor gets \$1.50 per children? My neighbor gets \$1.50 per day. Last month he worked twenty-seven days and received \$40.50, but of this he paid \$7 rent, leaving \$33.50 to purchase coal, coal oil, clothing, shoes and food for himself, wife and five children; 15 cents a day each to clothe, shoe and feed his loved ones! And this is but a sample of the conditions existing in Murray today.

You wonder, other people wonder at

You wonder, other people wonder, at the great unrest among the employed, as with the army of unemployed. Do you wonder that these money monsters are demanding a great standing army, that our mouths may be silenced by death if we murmur? Do the honest people not understand that men become desperate under these continued wrongs? Do you wonder our loved ones, in order that they may be decent-

"That's right, down with them, the low-lived currs"

The mining stock market was extremely sluggish yesterday afternoon, and no threats of violence were made against the property. But the men said in decided terms what they thought of those who had gone back to work.

As soon as there was any sign of a lull in the demonstration. Charles Olsen, an announced that there will be a meeting of the strikers in Harker's hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon to take decisive action in the matter of confined at the "scales" and the stock could be picked up read the men dispersed slowly to their there was some more yelling at the "scabs," and the men dispersed slowly to their there was some more yelling at the "scabs," and the stock could be picked up read the men dispersed slowly to their there was some more yelling at the "scabs," and the stock could be picked up read the men dispersed slowly to their there was some more yelling at the "scabs," and the stock could freely at \$1, but there was dispersed slowly to their there was considered freely at \$1, but there was dispersed slowly to their there was any sign of a lull in the demonstration. Charles Olsen the strike at the read was there was any sign of a lull in the demonstration the read was there was any sign of a lull in the demonstration. Charles Olsen the strike at the read was the property. But the section is obsolete; they may secure continued power by sending men through this reads," and the stock could be picked up read the stock could be picked up read the stock could be picked up read they may conditions; they may secure continued power by sending men through this reads and the stock could be picked up read they may the decent. The time was sellenced now, but, sir, the time will come when we must be heard.

The producers.

The mining stock market was extremely suggish yesterday afternoon, and the scale of the surface about new conditions; they may secure continued the selected up read the suggish and the stock could be picked up read they may be corrupted and deba Do You Know

Consumption is preventable? Science has proven that, and also that neglect is suicidal. The worst cold or cough can be cured with Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure. Sold on positive guarantee for over fifty years. Sold by Z. C. M. I. drug department.

The Hard Work First.

(Baltimore American.)

(Baltimore American.)

Visitor—What is Barkem, the great poet. Working so hard at?

Visitor—What is Barkem, the great poet. Working so hard at?

Editor—He is writing the explanation or Editor—He is writing the explanation or Editor—He is writing the explanation of the members of the members of the situation, but there was not meeting. The men suggested in a jocular mood that the shantless of the will write tomorrow.

In the contents of the members of the stock could be picked up read.

It is clock this afternoon to take decisive action in the matter of consciences; they may, as in the last consciences; they may, as in the last consciences; they may as in the last some more yelling at the "scabs," and the stock could be picked up read.

It is clock this afternoon to take decisive action in the matter of consciences; they may, as in the last consciences; they may, as in the last some more yelling at the "scabs," and the stock could be picked up read.

It is the their manhood and stiff their consciences; they may, as in the last sale evening.

May Day was offered reely at \$1, but they one was understand, and when they will we will know positive the damp, and practical intervention to things other than the present conditions, and few repulsed. Was any chances the damp and this republic, they will state their consciences; they may, as in the last consciences; they may as in the last sale evening.

May Day was offered as share, and the stock could be picked up read.

It is the their manhood and stiff their consciences; they may as in the last sale evening. In the people to their own in the metics on the consciences; they may as in the last sale evening. In the well know position whe are used.

May Day was offer

"MY OWN SELF AGAIN."

Mrs. Gates Writes to Mrs. Pinkham

Follows Her Advice and is Made Well. "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: - For nearly two and one-half years I have been in



of head and am almost insensible at times. also have a pain just to the right of breast bone. It is so severe at times that I cannot lie on my right side. Please write me what you think of my case."-MRS. CLARA GATES, Johns P.O., Miss., April 25, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:-Ihave taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as advised and now send you a letter for publication. Por several years I was in such wretched health that life was almost a burden I could hardly walk acress the floor. was so feeble. Several of our best physicians attended me, but failed to help. I concluded to write to you for advice. In a few days I received such a kind, motherly letter. I followed your instructions and am my 'old self' again. Was greatly benefited before I had used one bottle. May God bless you for what you are doing for suffer ing women."-MRS. CLARA GATES. Johns P. O., Miss., Oct. 8, 1899.

the people. The voice of the people not yet strangled; they must be he the cry of distress, of hunger of The plants in Utah absorbed by the loved dependent, yet helpless ones, ombine are probably worth not to ex-"Woe to the robbers who gather

fields where they never have sown Who have stolen the jewel from labo and builded to Mammon a

NICK HAWORTH TELLS HIS STOR

(Continued from Page 1.) this is Bill Reevis, known to the gyp

sies and horse traders as "Canvas Back," is not learned. The story runs that the two men then taking it to the prisoner, rea to him. It is said that he was satis with this and said that it was correct It is not believed that he signed the paper nor is a reason given for his

failure to do so. Both Mr. Ellison and Sheriff Abbot refused to discuss the matter. "I have nothing whatever to say about the matter," said Mr. Ellison at Layton, yesterday. "I have seen Haworth and talked with him, but I will not tell anything about it. I am thoroughly satisfied that the man is guilty

Sheriff Abbott said even less.
"I don't want to say anything abou the case before the trial," said he and he persistently refused to discuss But there are circumstances to cor roborate the statement of the confession which Mr. Ellison and Sheriff Ab

Talks to Mrs. Sandall.

When Mr. Ellison returned on Friday, March 30, he told Mrs. Sandal and her family, who live on a fam said that he was now satisfied that the prisoner would be convicted. Mrs. Sandall becoming much interested,

will tell you later on. And Mr. Ellison is known about Lay ton as a man whose word is always kept. He was bound to secrecy because of the fear that some of members of the family might about the affair and thus it might be published. Whether or not this state-ment will be used in court against the prisoner is unknown. In fact, no on At the preliminary examination he was At the preliminary examination he was half inclined to plead guilty, and he hesitated several seconds when arraigned. His attorney, Mr. Weber, coming to his rescue, offered a plea of not guilty. After court Haworth damned his attorney for what he called that the history of the law.

nical requirements that the strictest rules must be observed if they are to Yesterday afternoon a long conference was held in the jail. Another brother, a farmer from Nebraska, afrived in Ogden yesterday, and he and Mr. Weber visited Haworth. They were with him for two hours or more, and the said of their consultation is and the result of their consultation is not known. They were alone with the prisoner, Sheriff Abbott remaining at the court house most of the time. Mr. Weber said in the county clerk's office

"putting his mouth in." The law hedges about confessions so many tech

that he would likely ask for a con-tinuance on April 26, as he would not be prepared for trial at that time. Weber Seen at Ogden.

The attorney, when seen at Ogden

The attorney, when seen at Ogden yesterday by the correspondent of the Herald, would say nothing about the alleged confession.

"I have nothing whatever to say about it," said he. He would not discuss the case any farther, nor would he say what would be his defense.

However, there seems to be little doubt that insanity would be the principal ground, not insenity at the time of the killing, but at the present time. For, under the law of Utah, a man who For, under the law of Utah, a man who is insane cannot be convicted of crime. The insane asylum is the place proyided for him.